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It our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Tammany's Fourth.

It is the venerable and respectable custom of Tammany Hall to figure annually, on the Fourth of July, in the rôle of conservator of this republic's Constitutional liberties. On the fifth of July Tammany gets back to strict business.

Yesterday Tammany called in Mr. BRYAN and half a d zen Democratic Governors and Senators to assist it by mail in safeguarding the Constitution of the United States against the attacks of the Supreme Court and other assailants. The only notable thing about this combined rally is that some of the Governors got away ahead of BRYAN in his own peculiar field. BRYAN's bugle call for liberty sounded like a tin whistle in comparison with the soaring and plerding notes of JENNINGS of Florida, CANDLER of Georgia, DOCKERY of Missouri, or Rogers of Washington. It was Rogers particularly who struck the keynote:

"In Holy Writ we are told that man is the son of the Most High GoD, and if a son, then an heir. Man derive his rights from inheritance, from the Creator of the world, and not from the conventions of society or the consent of his fellows. Upon this rock true Democracy is founded, and the gates of hell shall and prevail against it."

BRYAN would have turned green, if he had heard Rooms's letter read, at the thought that in all his own speeches and writings he had missed this point. GRADY, who was present, was greatly moved, but did not lose his head so far as to forget to remind the braves that there are three hundred and sixty-four days in the year whereon Tammany derives its "rights' not by inheritance but by push and pull.

An Unfounded Charge.

The subjoined communication comes to us from a veteran in Plainfield, New Jersey:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial article, "The Grand Army as a Supreme Court in Pension Cases, deals fairly with the question There is 'bitterness' in the Grand Army posts. few aggressive spirits run the organizations, and would not make fair Supreme Justices. On the other hand, the Pension Bureau swarms with officials. inspectors and clerks, appointed from the States of the late Confederacy. It is safe to assert that more than half of the persons who perform the work of the Pension Office are ex-Confederates, their progeny. or sympathizers. An inspection of some of the delayed and 'hung-up' applications shows the most unfair methods in operation against the veteran, who, personally, knows nothing of the action upon his case, and, if he did, would be as helpless as a child in an

"There is a great desire on the part of many to curtail the paying of such large sums in pensions; but there is no heed paid to the outflow of Govern ment funds to fire salutes on the most trivial occasions. one of which, in New York harbor, cost \$52,000. The sentiment against pensions is poorly held. If any person ought to have money from the Government without begging for it. It is the class who faced death in every form to perpetuate the Government.

"The bondholder who came to the rescue with loans, received his reward in gold worth many times the face of his loan, and interest in gold: the soldier received of 31 cents on the dollar. Give the soldier a quick pension, but don't intrust too much to the Grand

We print this mainly on account of the surprising statement contained in the first paragraph. The rest of the letter requires little comment. We know of no public sentiment against paving pensions to veterans justly entitled to them. If such sentiment exists, it has not prevented this Government from granting pensions in the cases of about fifteen hundred thousand individuals who erved in the Civil War. Altogether more than \$2,705,500,000 have been paid out of the Treasury for pensions since the end of the war. The figures speak.

What we must give attention to is the charge of our Plainfield correspondent that the Pension Office "swarms" with persons appointed from the States of the ate Confederacy. We understand him to allege that more than half of the Government's employees in that office are in sympathy with the Lost Cause, and therefore hostile to the Union veteran applying for a pension.

This statement is easily verified if it be true. We have taken the trouble to go through the list of all the officers, clerks, examiners, and other functionaries employed in the Pension Office, down to the laborers, messengers and charwomen, with a view to classifying them roughly according to the sections from which they were respectively appointed. This is the result:

Appointed from Confederate States..... Appointed from Border States..... Appointed from Union States..... 2,285

That is to say, instead of constituting language: more than fifty per cent. of the whole, the appointees from the Southern States amounted on July 1, 1897, to a fraction over eleven per cent.

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We have at hand at the moment no later official list than that which was issued soon after Commissioner Evans's appointment. The proportion may have changed slightly since then. We do not believe that it has changed greatly; certainly not enough to justify the amazing assertion of our correspondent.

The Perplexities of Abdul Hamid II.

The Sultan, ABDUL HAMID II., is the to news from Vienna, that source and centre | the accused had the right to examine witof every variety of political sensation. quarters, all of which is entitled to con- not lawfully be denied. For this sound States. The general feeling in the two position of not being able to give full effect attacked by certain Government officials, into more intimate relations with the former to that from any particular source without risking embroilment with the others.

the internal administration of Turkey. be but the beginning of the end. Reform, means revolution, and for that ABDUL HAMID II., very naturally, is not eager.

According to Vienna, M. ZINOVIEFF.

advised lenity to those concerned in the

have submitted to the Sultan a project of reforms for that province. This latter report has since been contradicted officially, but that does not prove necessarily that no suggestions were made, as it is into the other.

The broad fact of the situation in Turkey is that none of the Sultan's neighbors wishes him to execute real reforms, while none but radical changes in Government will satisfy the more enlightened Christian populations groaning under an intolerable yoke. From the time of the Berlin Congress to the present day the persistent and determined opponent of any and every reform in the western portion of the Balkan Peninsula has been the Government at Vienna, while it has always stood ready to profit by every trouble arising out of the conditions it was largely responsible for.

While, however, political and administrative reforms are withheld from the Macedonians and the people of other parts of European Turkey, the Sultan, under advice from Berlin, has ordered military manœuvres on a large scale in the disturbed provinces, and orders have been given to put the old Roman road by which the legions used to march from Dyrrachium to Byzantium into a complete state of repair, in order that Turkish troops may be transported to the Adriatic coast to meet a possible attack from Italy.

The Sultan, it seems, has lively appre hensions of something of the kind, and has sent a commission to examine into the condition of the fortifications of Monastir on the road to Durazzo from Salonica, of those of Prizren, the centre of Albanian disaffection, and of Uskub, which guards the roads leading to Vranja in Servia on one side, and to Kostendil on the Bulgarian frontier on the other. The object of all this is to impress and overawe the disaffected provinces and neighboring States. but the effect will continue only so long as they are restrained by other influences.

The Turkish power has now reached that point of decrepitude that when a serious assault is made upon it, its fall is assured; the only thing that averts the final catastrophe is the hesitation of the rival claimants to the succession. The extent to which the German Emperor is propping up the tottering edifice received a remarkable illustration the other day in the loan of military instructors for the headquarters of the Turkish Army at Erzeroum in Armenia. They have not, however, yet left Constantinople to take up their duties, from which it may be inferred that the Russian Ambassador has talked with the Sultan on the subject.

Such are the perplexities of the Sultan, distracted alike by friends and foes; threatened at home and threatened abroad. Yet he finds time to work for the restoration of the prestige of Islam. His special mission to the Mussulmans of China has arrived at Shanghai, and he has ordered Urdu, the language used by the Mohammedans of British India, to be made a subject of study in the college at Constantinople. And the railway from Damascus to Mecca is under construction by soldiers, who will be ready for other work should it be required of them.

Judge Addison Brown.

The resignation of Addison Brown as District Judge for the Southern district of New York is received with general regret by the bar and the community, and law- Wherever in the city twenty cooks who yers and litigants will feel an almost per- can't go to the school ask for its help, the sonal loss in Judge Brown's retirement school will go to them. At least a teacher 212 a month in depreciated money, in the usual value from the bench. After his many years will be sent to their relief. Teachers will of able, faithful and painstaking public be sent to the public schools also. Chicago the case Commissioner Reynolds says: service, at an inadequate salary, Judge should soon be rich in perfect housewives Appison Brown has well earned the right to retirement and rest, or to return to the practice of his profession, if such be his intention.

We have often wondered how the Government manages to secure able and efficient Federal Judges to serve for the small salaries which are paid, but good men are often anxious to secure these places because of the honor and distinction inherent in the office. It may, however, be safely asserted that the Government will find it extremely difficult to secure so able and so conscientious a Judge as Appison Brown to succeed him in the office he now vacates. Known probably to most of the members of the local bar by the discharge of his duties in admiralty or bankruptcy cases, Judge Brown is known to the country at large, and will always be remembered by lovers of liberty and upholders of the rations in favor of maintaining Constitutional safeguards whenever personal liberty is involved.

where the accused is found. In that case to a live and lusty artillery regiment. Judge Brown, in rendering his opinion 2,795 in favor of the relator, used this stirring the staff departments of the army placed

"In making this provision for an observance of the practice in use in the State where the arrest is made, it may be reasonably presumed that the intention of the Judiciary act was to prevent the hateful appearance of employing summary and arbitrary methods of removal, and to avoid prejudice against the new Government, which would be likely to be engendered through courses of procedure to which the people of the several States were not accustomed and against which they had just successfully fought."

And last year in the Gaynor case Judge Brown followed his decision in the Dana and capable officers in command. The case, and again refused to violate the salutary provisions of the Judiciary act. The only evidence which had been produced against the accused was a certified copy of an indictment, Judge BROWN victim of many perplexities, according held that this was insufficient, and that week's tour. nesses in their own behalf when arraigned | be watched with interest both by the army Advice is thrust upon him from several for removal, and that such right could and the National Guards of the seacoast sideration, but he is in the unfortunate and brave decision, Judge Brown was services that the latter must be brought by individuals, and even by another Federal | causes more than ordinary importance to at-Judge in that part of Georgia to which it tach to the attempt of a State organization The sovereign of Great Britain, with was sought to remove Messrs. GAYNOR to enter on one of the more technical fields the best of intentions, has advised the and GREEN. But he paid no attention to of professional military work, such as ar-Sultan to introduce certain reforms in these attacks, and went on calmly distillery. Militia light batteries have proved charging his duties, indifferent to criticism, successful; so have militia heavy artillery but no one knows better than the august | because he knew that what he had done | regiments in a less degree, so that the Thiroccupant of Yildiz Kiosk that were he to was right and was essential to the preserteenth goes to camp with the record made conform to the counsel of his ally, it would vation of the rights of the people. Many in other States to equal or exceed. months later, after the prosecuting officer according to European ideas, in Turkey had examined witnesses and had made into camp, about 90 per cent. of its full out a proper case by legal testimony ad- strength. Many of those men who do not duced before Commissioner SHIELDS, Judge Brown ordered the removal of the accused

the Russian Ambassador to the Porte, has to the Federal district of Georgia.

troubles in Macedonia, and is also said to because they best demonstrate the great and noble qualities of the man, and best illustrate that inborn love of liberty and regard for Constitutional rights which is the highest attribute of a Judge. Able learned, courageous and upright, and all greatly the practice in Turkey for one in the highest degree-of how few men ear not to hear what is being whispered can this be said, when they retire from service on the bench.

> Chicago's School of Domestic Arts. Six of Chicago's numerous and active women's clubs, the West End, the Southside, the Lake View, the Ravenswood, the Chicago Women's, and the Friendly Aid, will open next fall a School of Domestic Arts and Science. The director of the school will be Miss ELIZABETH D. BULLARD, the first teacher of domestic science in the Armour Institute. Lectures, open to all the women of Chicago, will be given on such subjects as cookery, home economics, the bringing up of children and art in the home; for all the arts, useful and ornamental, are dear to the Chicago women's clubs. The members of the six clubs are expected to improve themselves, if such a thing is possible, by means of the lectures, and to take part in the mysteries of " the housekeepers' conferences."

> Maid is to be benefited as well as mistress. There will be a special course in practical cooking for maids; and special instruction will be given in the preparation of special dishes. Thus, according to a reporter of the Chicago Tribune. " If a favorite dainty of the master of the house is not a part of the cook's culinary repertoire, she may take instruction in this course which may save her position." Apparently the " master " is more haughty in Chicago than he is in some less favored communities.

> Housemaids and waitresses will be coached specially. Miss BULLARD reveals the appalling facts that "any number of second girls cannot prepare a palatable mayonnaise; lots of them cannot cut bread nicely." They will be polished up in the school. They will be taught to serve meals with neatness and despatch, to make salads, to cook simple dishes. Consider the sad case of an awkward waitress in the employ of an inexperienced or incompetent mistress. The blind lead the blind, and the poor man of the house has hard lines and hard pickings. The school will take away the domestic clumsiness of servant and of housewife.

Certificates will be given to graduates Even boys will be permitted to imbue themselves with kitchen science and dining room art if their parents wish. Miss But-LARD argues most philosophically that these accomplishments "in later years may serve to make them forbearing toward the cookery in their own homes." We are not so sure about that. Man is a vain and meddlesome animal, and the man who thinks he knows cookery is laying up trouble for himself. His wife will snub him as a just measure of domestic discipline; and the deities of the kitchen will look upon him with ineffable contempt.

Miss CONNOR, who is to be the head of the sewing department, will teach the girls to make their own garments. It is cooling to know that " one of the most popular courses will be that for shirt waists." It is probable that men may be admitted to the privileges of this course if they have already acquired the required proficiency in plain sewing.

The lectures and teaching will not be confined to the headquarters of the school. and perfect servants.

Another Change Desirable.

The change in the weather ought to be followed promptly by a change in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau. Mr. Moore should be removed for cause. A meteorological prognosticator with common sense should be put in his place.

He not only makes ridiculous that branch of the Government service which Gen. ALBERT JAMES MYER in his time rendered useful and beloved, but he also makes it

dangerous to health and life. About now is the right time for an area of high pressure in the immediate neighborhood of the Hon. WILLIS L. MOORE.

The Thirteenth Artillery's Camp Tour.

Although the season at the State Camp Constitution, because of his ringing decla- at Peckskill has ended, the most important camp tour of the National Guard of this State will not begin until to-morrow, when the Thirteenth Heavy Artillery Regiment The most celebrated decision of Judge will go to Fisher's Island for a week's duty Brown was that rendered by him in the at Fort H. G. Wright. This will be the Dana case in 1805, when he held that if it | first tour of the regiment as an artillery be sought to remove any person accused organization, and upon its success depends of a crime against the United States to the future of the heavy artillery service in another district, it must first be shown this State. Other States have taken up that an offence against the United States the subject of militia heavy artillery with has been committed, and the proceedings more or less success, Massachusetts with before the Judge or Commissioner must the greatest; but this State neglected the be conducted according to the usual mode | matter until the recent change of arm of procedure against offenders in the State | transferred the dying Thirteenth Infantry

The division of responsibility among many difficulties in the way of the commanding officer of the Thirteenth before he could put his militia regiment in the Government fort; but these obstacles have been overcome, at considerable expense to the State and the regiment, and the organization will go into a well-planned camp, equipped with the necessary implements for using the heavy guns advantageously, instructed as much as the limits of a city armory will permit, and with enthusiastic Government has detailed several officers to act as inspectors and instructors of the National Guardsmen while in camp, and a well-devised programme of instruction has been prepared to cover the entire

The experience of the Thirteenth wil

The Thirteenth will take about 900 men go have excellent excuses for their absence; but in many cases-a surprisingly large number when the importance of the Na-We have referred to these two cases | tional Guard to employers' interests is con-

sidered—the firms and companies for which members of the regiment work have refused to let them go. Some of the very corporations to protect the property of which he militia has been called out for riot duty are among those employers who have so refused. The attitude of these concerns is strange, in view of their recent history; and it is to be hoped that second thoughts may convince them that they should help the National Guard in its work rather than hinder it.

Twenty-Five Years at Bayrouth.

There will be performances as usual this summer at Bayreuth, and the "Flying Dutchman " and the " Meistersinger " and the "Nibelungen Ring" and "Parsifal" will be given, chiefly with German singers; but there is no indication so far of any commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of RICHARD WAGNER'S opening his theatre in the summer of 1876. The anniversary has been celebrated in

way in the German Reichstag where an effort was made to extend the duration of musical copyrights to fifty years, instead of thirty, the instigators of the movement being, it was believed, Frau Cosima Wad-MER and her publishers. Frau Cosima's chief motive was said to be to keep control of the "Parsifal" performances, so that they should be given still at Bayreuth and nowhere else. Whatever the truth of the matter, it was the opposition to the Parsifal " monopoly on which stress was laid by Herr RICHTER, the Idberal leader in the Reichstag, who succeeded in defeating the plan. In five years more, therefore, the "Nibelungen" copyrights will expire, and a few years later may see scenic performances of " Parsifal " in New York and

Paris and London. To old stagers who were in Germany at the time, it seems hard to believe that twenty-five years have gone by since that winter of preparation, with its Wagner Vereins learning the Nibelungen score from the pianoforte and from amateur singers; the belauding and reviling of leit-motive; the sarcasm poured on the assonances of the text, and the Rhine maidens' wogala weigla, and WAGNER'S crazy ideas about stage mechanism and the conduct of audiences. And what a glorious success it was when it came off!

The music of the Nibelungen Ring has crossed the Atlantic since then and even the British Channel; so have some of the stage innovations. The "Valkurenritt" and the "Feuergauber" have become as familiar at popular concerts as the overture to " William Tell " or to the " Poet and Peasant." That is a sure sign that time has slipped by. Another is in the list of singers. HANS RICHTER, to be sure, will conduct one series of the "Ring," but the vocalists are all gone. LILLI LEHMAN, who was then a Rhine maiden and a Valkyrie, and EUGEN GURA the Gunther, may still be heard occasionally in concert, but where are Brunhilde-MATERNA and Siegmund-NIEMANN and Siegfried-Unger and Wotan-BETZ? Twenty-five years is a long life for an Italian opera voice, though a Parri may, once in a while, laugh at time; even German voices cannot be expected to sing Wagner so long.

The Bayreuth venture, for good or for evil, marked a turning point in music. It had an influence that is certainly living today. Its anniversary should be noticed in some formal way in Germany this summer.

The rapid increase in the suicide rate in this country, and particularly in Chicago, has led to an investigation by Health Commissioner REYNOLDS of that city to ascertain whether grip has had something to do with

" Grip, or influenza, has been more or less prevalent in this city since the fall of 1889, and was especially prevalent in 1891. It is claimed that this disease profoundly affects the nervous system, causing all grades of mental disturbances, from simple melan-

cholia to acute insanity. It is quite possible that the great increase in the number of suicides in 1893 was due to this effect of the grip epidemic of 1891 and that the general increase during the whole period, 1896-1900, is due to the same

disease. Accordingly, the Commissioner has requested the Coroner to make special inquiry into the circumstances attending suicides. with reference to attacks of influenza. Grip has been especially prevalent in Chicago during the last four or five years, and from 1896 to 1900 the percentage of suicides was 23 8 per 100,000 of population. It will be interesting to learn the result of the Commissioner's investigation.

Invited to Christen the Torpedo Boat Destroyes

Bainbridge. WASHINGTON, July 4 .- Miss Louise Adele Bainbridge Hoff, daughter of Capt, William Bainbridge Hoff, U. S. N., retired, has been invited to christen the torpedo boat destroyer Bainbridge, named in honor of her great-grandfather, the naval hero, Commodore William Bainbridge. The Bainbridge will be launched at the ship building works of Neafle & Levy, Philadelphia, in August.

Three Hundred New Second Lieutenants WASHINGTON, July 4. - Secretary Root wrote his name to-day on the commissions' of 300 Second Lieutenants in the Regular army The President signed the commissions this, evening and the appointments will be announced to-morrow

A Kite Man's Views on Weather Prophets. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One whose ousiness is in a large measure based on forecasts of the weather may be permitted to make some remarks on the character of our forecasts of late. When this heated spell began and was but two days old the Weather Bureau predictions were for a lowering of the temperature. At the same time newspaper which had sought out our former local prophet, Mr. E. B. Dunn, were informed that the heated spell would continue. So again the Weather Bureau was left on the change of last night and to-day, but Mr. Dunn had announced it.

It is not my purpose to choose among the prophets. but in my business of putting up all varieties of kites. it would be a great satisfaction to me to have again the much more accurate predictions of Dunn, whose forecasts for twenty five years in this city we are familiar with ; and I have no doubt that you could lend a valuable hand to have Mr. Dunn again put in the Weather Bureau. On his record he ought to have been Chief of the bureau, but we would be satisfied o have him again in charge of the department in

What is so essential to me in a business way would also be of great value to all citizens. It is well known that New York, owing to its coast position. Is difficult to handle, and why should we not have the long and valuable experience of Mr. Dunn in this difficult sec tion? This could surely be accomplished without any one losing his position. The records of Mr Dunn in the bureau show his value, and the esteem in which he is held in this city is shown by petition for his reinstatement recently signed throughout

There is probably no other city in the country that yould have allowed its own popular prophet to be turned down as Duna was. WILLIAM A. EDDY. NEW YORK, July 3.

A Fire Chief With Brains and Heart,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think hat there has been no better opportunity given to our clergymen for pointing an illustration of what is the tap-root of Christianity than the action which some humane soul conceived and executed when the order was given to refresh with drink and washing horses whose drivers apply at the engine houses about own during this hot weather. NEW YORK, July &

THE BANJO. the Instrument-A Criticism of Most Banjoists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: In recent issue of TRE SUN there appeared an editorial entitled "The Passing of the Banjo." In justice to the instrument and its possibilities, and to the many conscientious people that love it and are spending the best part of their lives in developing its possibilities, your

editorial calls for a contradiction.

With due respect I should like to point out to start with, that while the information set forth in this article is undoubtedly authentic, the editorial deals entirely with the history of the Dobson family and only with the banjo in so far as the Dobsons were connected with its history. "The Passing of the Dobsons" would certainly have been a more appropriate heading.

It is quite probable that the elder Dobson

did have much to do with the popularizing of the banjo in the North originally. But his parrow-minded progeny along with many other well-known banjoists of the old school, notably such men as Ruby Brooks and his young partner, Denton, and their numerous followers all over the country, during the last decade, have done all in their power, through ignorance, professional prejudices and an utter lack in their mental makeup of any musical conception whatever, o make the banjo despised by musicians and ridiculed by the cultivated public, thereby bringing about their own ruin. I do not accuse these men of insincerity.

for I know that they love the banjo and the noise they make on it. The greater resemblance that playing bears to a chorus of Gatling guns in full action the more they are pleased with themselves. They cannot find words mean enough to express their utter contempt for the first men that brought note of music from the strings of a banjo. The banto, like most other musical instruments, sprung from some crude form of instrument made by barbarians upon which to express what was to them the music of their barbaric souls. The negro slave improved upon it slightly and used it for the same purpose. For generations we have copied the negro because it amused us. never once thinking that it might be a musical instrument capable of unlimited develop ment. The difference between the banjo's musical virtues and those of other modern popular virtues and those of other modern popular instruments is simply in its comparative age. The banjo is in its infancy. Intel 1-gent men are only just discovering its possibilities. The fact that men of marked musical talent that might round out successful musical careers with any one of the classical instruments have preterred to attempt the development of the banjo and have succeeded both musically and monetarily, is evidence enough that instead of passing into oblivion the banjo's day is but just dawning.

etarily, is evidence enough that instead of passing into oblivion the banjo's day is but just dawning.

The primary secret of success with the banjo as with every other attinged instrument is 'touch.' One instance will serve as an example to show in a general way how the new-school banjoist came about. A child of about it years of age had a sudden whimsical desire to possess a banjo. His parents gratified his desire and he set to work with a will and an obsolete Winner instruction book to master the instrument. He soon began to complain of the tone of his banjo; there was no snap to it. His mother, who was a musician, after hearing others play on her son's banjo with all the nasal tone and fige-cracker snap that could possibly be desired-or tolerated—with the quick wit of a practicable musician, decided that it was all a matter of touch and that her son had unwitingly produced the true tone of the instrument. Further experiment proved her theory to be correct, and she and her sen have since become warm advocates of the new school. ew school.

The old-style banjoist plays with his fingers

new school.

The old-style banjoist plays with his fingers curved like hooks, so that when he strikes a string the end of his finger goes under it and he picks it with an upward motion and lets it snap back, thus cutting the vibrations short against the head; he also plays close to the bridge, where the vibrations are shorter and fewer. It can readily be seen that by the above method of striking the strings a performer would never produce a pure tone. To acquire a proper touch the strings must be struck with straight fingers, the stroke being across and not upward, so as to produce parallel, and not horizental, vibrations, the result will be a pure open tone that in the upper notes will be as sweet as that of the harp, but a tride sharper, giving them a bell-like quality, while the lower notes are full and rich, but entirely unique.

The average performer on the guitar, that sweetest and most impracticable of stringed instruments, murders its tone in the same way as does the old-time banjoist. Combine a cultivated touch with a practicable method of fingering, such as is used for the guitar, and, as it has already been demonstrated successfully, there is no limit to the musical possibilities of the banjo. to the musical possibilities of the banjo, one of the first difficulties to be overcome in mastering the banjo was that of sustaining notes. Alfred A. Farland, formerly of Pittaburg and now of New York, is the practical founder of the new school and the greatest living master of the banjo. He developed to a very artistic degree a very simple and effective tremolo movement. While, the tips of the second and third fingers rest on the head of the banjo, the tip of the first finger oscillates rapidly over one, two Or three strings at a time, producing a sustained tone so pure and sweet that at a distance it has decived people into believing it to be a human voice in song. While one or two notes are being played tremolo the melody as a running accompaniment may be played with the thumb, or the melody can be played with the thumb, or the melody can be played in tremolo while the accompaniment is sustained throughout in the same manner. The carrying qualities of the banjo are so great that the faintest tremolo can be heard distinctly in the farthest corners of the largest halls. There is probably not another instrument except the plane capable of so many varied effects, some of which are unique, and all of which are artistic.

The advent of the new school has created a demand for good instruments and the energies of several of the best artists and manufacturers have in the past few years been bent in developing an instrument in which will be combined fulness and purity

energies of several of the best artists and manufacturers have in the past few years been bent in developing an instrument in which will be combined fulness and purity of tone and a lack of the objectionable metallic quality so hard to disassociate from the banjo. In this last venture such splendid success has been attained that it is expected by lovers of the banjo that in a very few years now the instrument, by virtue of its own excellence, will force the recognition of musicians. Any composition that can be performed on the violin may be performed successfully and artistically on the banjo.

As the banjo can never compete with the violin in musicial qualities, so can the mandolin because of its loud metallic and monotonous tinkle never compete with the versatile banjo as a solo instrument.

While such conscientious artists as Mr. Farland and his disciples are making a success of their profession and are more and more in demand in all the big cities in the Culon from ocean to ocean and from the Gulf to Canada, one by one will be recorded the passing of the old-time banjo stat, such as Brooks, who has amused monarchs with his clever fireworks on the banjo, and the numerous family of Dobsons. The banjo's day of triumph is but just dawning.

Brooklyn, July 4. Fillip H. Coleman,

brooklyn, July 4. Philip H. Coleman. The Day After. Oh, for a crackerless Fourth of July,

When millions of boys Would shut off the noise And silence would follow to bless A nation which in other ways Is not at all dejected In fact, is doing quite as well

For a moment of shootlessness,

To show to the world That our flag is unfurled And our country still is here And fust as good as it ever was, And just as patriotic, Although its expression may not be So bangic and boomic and shotte

Oh, for some soundless powder to burn,

And for voiceless boys to cheer-

Oh, for a bangboomfizzlessness That would bring a glad release To muscle and lung And nerves unstrung. And cover the day with peace; When every body in the land Might pause in contemplation Of that which, on the quiet, is The world's supremest nation!

Oh, for a non-explosive Fourth,

Just one for a change of diet, When millions of boys, Instead of noise. Would raise a tremendous quiet. A Fourth like that would show the world. Beyond all dubitation, The really truly greatness of This country as a nation.

AFTERWORD. But you can't make the spirit of the Glorious Fourth Celebrate the Nation's Day In a style like that, to save your life,

CONDUCTORS AND RULES. The Possibility of Enforcing a Rule Against

Standing Between the Seats. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The pessimistic views of "Manbattan" in the matter of crowded cars and standing passengers, set forth in his letter over date of June 30, while it is presumably not intended. with malice aforethought, as "aid and comfort to the enemy," certainly accomplishes that end. According to him, it is unavoidable for some of us to be "offensive" every day on all cars, more or less, in proportion to the urgency of the call which necessitates our taking the cars. That is to say, we have the choice when a full car comes to us of either being "offensive" to others by standing in front of them or of being one of the public offended by the company because it does not provide sufficient accommodation to those who have to journey to and fro in the city; and with true American spirit, which impels us to get there at whatever cost, he assumes we have to accept the former course, as it will be too much inconvenience to us or the much of a loss of time to other publications of the great body of legitimate publications furnish no ground of complaint, and there is no furnish no ground o too much of a loss of time to offer substan-

tial protest by refusing to take a car which is crowdet full. Now, that is just the spirit a traffic manager counts on and his efforts are directed toward one end, namely, to have the greatest number of "fares" per car mile possible. That is why we are pushed into the closed cars, with a "move forward in the car," and not allowed on the platform until the interior is packed. When that is accomplished, the rule, which conductors cite so glibly, prohibiting passengers from standing on the platforms, is suspended, so there may be no loss of fares to the company.

It will be no more difficult to enfore a rule against standing between seats of an open car than it is to prevent passengers from riding on the footboard of these same cars, and this is only prohibited because the resulting accident claims amount to more in the dourse of a year than the fares obtained, and it only requires a little more packing to get the fares and avoid the possibility of accident; hence the order, "keep all passengers off the footboard."

The measure of all questions of management and policy apparently is, Will such a course show increase or decrease of fares per car mile? and one of the cardinal principles is, pack your public. number of "fares" per car mile possible.

per car mile? and one of the cardinal principles is, pack your public.

When the natural increase of population provides more passengers than these cars and facilities, well packed, will take care of, and they are left by the way, a dead loss to the company, then the urbane management will have communion with itself and somebody will either get those "fares" or leok for a place to draw a salary in a less crowded aphere of usefulness—whereupon somebody will probably give out that the company are going to improve its facilities, &c., and then proceed to put on more cars, possibly larger ones, equip them and the present ones with quicker and more positive operating devices, animate and inanimate, which will permit a closer headway, and in general make such changes as will allow of taking up those who have been left for want of room; but to do that now and then issue an order to all conductors to keep the space between sents clear would result immediately in reducing the "fares per car mile." That is the reason such an order is not given and not that the company doubt their ability to enfore it. No one who has observed the alacrity and positiveness with which conductors in general enforce other similar rules doubts that such a rule could be enforced easily.

New York, July 3. pack your public.
the natural increase of population
the natural increase of population forced easily. New York, July 3.

NO REST FOR THE PROSECUTORS. They Will Go for Official Sinners With the Help of 24 Electric Fans.

The District Attorney's office is likely to ave one of its busiest summers, and two dozen electric fans have been ordered by Mr. Philbin to help it pull through July, August and September. The investigation of the Fire Department, which ended in the indictment of Commissioner Scannell and William L. Marks, it is stated positively in the District Attorney's office, was only the beginning of investigations that will be on foot before the end of this month. Mr. Philbin has not yet announced what departments he will investigate, though from what is being done in the way of preliminaries the general impression is that the Dock Department and the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies will come in for some vigorous probing.

Recorder Goff, in charging this month's Grand Jury, emphasized the fact that if any cases of maiad ministration in office or neglect

Grand Jury, emphasized the fact that if any cases of maind ministration in office or neglect of duty on the part of public officers were brought to its attention it was the jurys duty te make the most careful inquiry possible. The fact that the Recorder went out of his way to call the Grand Jurors' attention to a matter of this character is an indication that he had been informed by indication that he had been informed by the District Attorney that the conduct of certain public officers was to be scrutinized. The condition of the criminal business of the county makes it possible for the District Attorney to devote a large part of the summer to matters which require extraordinary attention. There are barely 100 prisoners in the Tombs and the routine cases turned into the District Attorney's office for the Magistrates courts in the hot weather can be disposed of readily, and leave ample time to attend to more important cases. Mr. Philbin has made every effort to arrange the affairs of his office so that he can take up the special work of prosecuting certain persons who, he has been informed, have been guilty of official misconduct amounting to felony.

In order to make way for the trial of Com-missioner Scannell and William L. Mark-and public servants whom he expects to indict in the early fall, the District Attorney will put Capt. Herliny and Wardman Bisser on trial this month before Recorder Goff.

NEW TUNE WANTED FOR "AMERICA." Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati Call for It in Resolutions

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.-The Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati held its annual meeting in the old State House to-day. Asa Bird Gardiner, President of the society, in the chair. The exercises included prayer the Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Chaplain-General of the Cincinnati; introductory address, Asa Bird Gardiner, President of the Rhode Island Cincinnati: reading of the Declaration of Independence, by William Watts Sherman; song, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," by Augustus French Arnold, accompanied by President Albert Ross Parsons of the American College of Musicians, University of the State of New York, histori-cal address, by the Rev. Daniel Goodwin of East Greenwich, on "Newport Under the British Occupation in the Revolution," sing-ing of the hynn "America," enediction. of the hymn "America: enediction. Rev Alva Edwin Carpenter of the Rhode

the Rev Alva Edwin Carpenter of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

In the evening the annual banquet took place at the Newport Casino, the guests including Gen. Wheeler, Rear Admiral Self-ridge, Mayor Frederick P. Garrettson, Col. Herbert Blisa of the Newport Artillery, George A. Buffum, President of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Walter S. Logan, President-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Gen. Hazard Stevens of Boston, the Rev. Daniel Goodwin, D. D. of East Greenwich, and John Caldwell Calhoun of New York, grandson of John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, During the dinner a quartette sang James Wilson's American bymn. American hymn.

A resolution was passed at the meeting for the adoption of an original air or tune for the hymn "America." The idea of this is to do away with the singing of the hymn to the tune of "God Save the King."

Fined a Cent for Calling a Man a Rooster From the Chicago Record-Heraid. GALESBURG, Ill., June 28.-R E. Heller

was given a verdict of one cent to-day in his libel suit against John J. Rodgers of Abingdon. The libel consisted in describing him as a rooster and by Mr Rodgers having painted a picture of a rooster wearing a stove-pipe hat and labelled with the plaintin's initials.

Mr. Rodgers, who is one of the richest men Abingdon, was sued for \$10,000. He set a plea of justification and introduced stimony to show that Mr. Heller had no means of support and was roosting at the home of his parents Mr Heller, on the other hand, claimed he was engaged in writing a book and was living with his parents by agreement

More Texas Editorial Judgments

From the Yoakum Times. The Times has withering contempt for the man who sets himself up as being infallible. No man is perfect, and when you see a fellow posing as such you may safely put it down that he is a fool.

From the Menard Enterprise. thing that will leave his wife at home to walk the floor with a sick baby while he sits down at a card table with a short flush is unworthy of the title of man He is to a true man what a bob-tailed fice is to a noble

SECOND-CLASS MAIL ABUSES.

The Postmaster-General Preparing to Bring

WASHINGTON, July 4 .- Postmaster-General Smith has for some time been considering the abuses in second-class mail matter, and it is expected that he will shortly issue an order designed to bring about a radical reform. The second-class matter now embraces nearly three-fourths of the entire weight of all mail matter, and yet it furnishes only about one-thirtleth of the revenue. To handle and carry the second-class matter costs fully \$60,000,000 a year above what the Government receives. This extraordinary loss grows largely out of the abuses which have crept in gradually, and which the law

upon which a publication shall be admitted to
the second class as follows:

"It must be originated and published for
the dissemination of information of a public
character or devoted to literature, the sciences,
arts or some special industry and having a
legitimate list of subscribers: provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be
so construed as to admit to the second-class
rate regular publications designed primarily
for advertising purposss or for free circulation or for circulation at nominal rates."

It is understood that it is the purpose of the
Postmaster-General to restore a stricter enforcement of the law. His order will not
interfere with legitimate publications, but
it will cut off the abuses by which fake publications load down the malls. It is expected
also that the order will cut off the serial publications or books, which by a subterfuge have
secured admission as second-class matter,
It is probable that the order will be issued
next week and not made operative immediately in order that publishers may have
opportunity to conform to the new requirements.

THE NEW LABOR LYCEUM.

Ground Broken for It in Myrtle and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn. Ground was broken yesterday at Myrtle

and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, for the new Labor Lyceum to replace the one destroyed by fire last winter. nies were under the direction of the Brooklyn Labor Lycoum Association and began at 1 P. M. Nearly all of the fifty-four societies embraced in the association were largely represented. Fully two thousand persons were on hand when Herman Gottschalk, one of the oldest members of the association, raised the first spadeful of earth with a silver spade. While this was going on the Arbeiter Saengerbund sang, and speechmaking followed. Algernon Lee spoke in English and William Beubert and George Wehle, the latter President of the association, in German, After sinaing by schoolchildren belonging to the Labor Lyceum School there was patriotic music by a band and then nearly all the people marched to the Ridgewood Coliseum where a plonic was held.

The new building will have a frontage of 75 feet on Willoughby avenue and a depth of 207 feet. It will have three stories and a basement, and the front architecture will be of German Rynaissance. The basement and first floor will be of granite and Indiana limestone, and the apper stories of light brick and terra cotta trimmings. The rear half of the entire building will contain an assembly and concert hall. There will also be a library, a restaurant, meeting rooms, accommodations for the Labor Lyceum School and a kindergarten. The building when completed will have cost about \$100,000. M. Nearly all of the fifty-four societies

THE MAYFLOWER LEAVES LA GUAYRA Action Indicates That American Interests in Venezuela Are Not in Danger.

WASHINGTON, July 4 -Commander Duncan Kennedy, of the gunboat Mayflower, telegraphed the Navy Department to-day from La Guayra, Venezuela, that he was sailing then, for his regular station, San Juan, Porto Rico for his regular station, San Juan, Porto Rico No mention was made in the despatch of conditions in Venezuela and it is therefore assumed that American citizens in that country are not in danger. The Mayflower was ordered to Venezuelan ports to show the flag and ascertain if American citizens are their interests needed protection. Among the ports visited was Carupano, where a local court was hearing a suit brought by one of the rival American asphalt syndicates to dispossess the other in the Bermudez pitchiake region. The Navy Department denies that there was any connection between this visit and the suit. The court refused the application for dispossession.

GUNBOATS SENT TO SAMAR.

Navy to Assist in Suppressing Remnant of Resistance to American Authority. WASHINGTON, July 4.- In a telegram to the Navy Department, dated at Cavité, Rear Admiral Rodgers, senior naval officer there, says that the gunboats Piscataqua and Garanys that the guinedats riscaudia and Oardoqui have arrived at Gandara River, in the
island of Samar. It is in this island that the
only organized resistance to American authority is being made and the navy is cooperating with the army in suppressing it. A fleet
of small gunboats is maintaining a blockade
of the island. Admiral Rolgers reported
also that the gunboat Vicksburg had arrived
at Caylté.

Fuel-Saving Weath er in the West.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel. JANESVILLE, Wis., June 27 .- Some idea of the temperature that prevails in this section may be gained from the fact that a young man residing on a farm north of this city fried an egg yesterday in an old stew pan that had been out in the sun all day. This is vouched for by four men of undoubted veracity. They also claim that in the middle of the day their thermometer registered 114 in the shade and 134 in the sun.

A Jew's Religious Liberality.

From the Menorah. We have had the curious fortune of being brought up in a Christian land, a Christian culture and a Jewish religion. We have also dared to peep into the mysteries of the Christian religion, the dreaded and loathed abomination of our fathers, and we have found much that answered to our own beliefs. We have found Christians whose belief differs from ours only in the phrases that express it, in the traditional source from which it was derived and the holidays that are symbols and monuments of its faiths and its history. We see the point at which Judylam and Christianity seem prepared to mingle, and we ask

why not? The answer, it seems to me, is, there is no reason why a person who has been brought up as a Jew should not join any church, Christian or otherwise, with whose principles, beliefs and works he is in sympathy, if he can overcome tile degree of particularism that he will and there and in him elf. For no Church is a universal Church. Men are concrete facts with par-ticular histories, educations, connections, and the churches they form are just as far from being univer sal as the men.

Since all religions are particular, let us adhere to the particularism that is most natural to us and claim the associations where our obligations lie. for one, decline all voluntary limitations. I will love Jesus. Buddha. Socrates, Marcus Aurelius, St. Francis, as freely as my nature is capable. If a Christian show me a higher thought of God, I shall not ask whether it is Jewish. If a Roman or a Buddhim offer me a better way of living. I shall not care whether it is in agreement with Jewish authority. If a Unitarian have a more acceptable form of wor-

ship, I shall follow him. Calling ourselves Jews, we will dare to think the thoughts of the Christian also. We will set our faces not to the past of greater limitations, but to the future of less trammelled sympathy.

A Michigan Town.

The arrival stepped up to the hotel counter, swung the register around and signed his name: "John Smith, Michigan." "Ah, Mr. Smith," said the clerk with that hospitable manner of the true hotel clerk, "what's the best word

e Kalamaroo" Mr. Smith turned as pale as if he had been caught the very act. "How did you know I was from Kalamagoo!" he

aquired in surprise, for he had never been in that hotel before "Oh." laughed the clerk, "I've been in the hotel bustness a long time and I never saw one of them put down the name of his town yet. The only others I know of

like that are from Oshkosh." Mr. Smith didn't know just what to say in reply. so he said it, and went on upstairs to his room, thinking.

Bryan's Newport News Platform From an Interview in the Baltimore American. "I do not find in the next few years any promise of a fairer distribution of prosperity among the farm classes, unless Republican policies are abandoned."

The surest Blood Purifier is